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Useful means of anticipating the movements of migrant children include analysis of crops, the harvesting of which requires out-of-state workers, distributional maps of crop acreage, normal time schedules for crops, and information on agricultural developments. Such information assists in the planning of school programs.

In Wisconsin, most migrant children are concentrated in the cherry and cucumber producing areas. Although there are fewer migrant children in the vegetable producing areas, they stay in the state longer. There are 37 localities which receive 25 or more migrant children each year; there are 10 general areas that receive 75 or more children. Such information provides school officials with an idea of the number of migrant children for whom educational opportunities need to be provided. A significant characteristic to be considered in the planning of educational programs is that the majority of migrant children are Spanish-speaking.

Tables, maps, and charts accompany the text. Employment record forms, tabulation forms for children under 16 years of age, and tables showing average distribution of crops and utilization of out-of-state workers are appended. A bibliography is included.

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SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF THE MOVEMENT OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT CHILDREN INTO WISCONSIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

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With Foreword
by
Professor Howard E. Wakefield

Cooperative Educational Research and Services
The University of Wisconsin
March, 1962

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The research reported herein was supported through the Cooperative Research Program, Cooperative Research Project No. 1202, of the Office of Education, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Cooperative Educational Research and Services
The University of Wisconsin
March, 1962

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FOREWORD

A small but significant segment of the American population living in extreme poverty amid abundance is the human concern and underlying motivation of this research. Nearly two million American citizens comprise this group aptly called "excluded Americans". These are the vast majority of domestic agricultural migrant workers and their dependents who annually cross the breadth of the nation heaping our bread baskets. Their contributions to our national economy far exceed the shares they receive in return. They have been caught in a vicious circle of miserating poverty wherein poverty begets poverty. For many reasons, the extent of intergenerational economic betterment has been negligible as an outcome of their relative inertia while the rest of the nation has gained in increased standards of living and security.

One of the basic factors contributing to their relative social and economic deprivation are the limited, if not the absence of, educational opportunities. Study after study by social scientists has confirmed the positive correlation between educational attainment and socio-economic status. Similarly, and perhaps more so in the United States today, educational attainment is a key factor in economic and social improvement or even in maintaining relative socio-economic positions. A clear example of the latter is the necessity of vocational training in farming as it becomes more mechanized, larger in scale, based on modern scientific principles, and more involved with the application of efficient business procedures. The probability of anyone succeeding as a farmer without at least adequate educational opportunities and preparation is slim indeed.

To break into the circle of poverty and to raise their status, the extension of educational opportunities to children of agricultural migrant workers is deemed essential. Likewise, we cannot dismiss the possibilities of adult educational programs for their parents.

The principle of affording educational opportunities for each American child is proclaimed as established policy at each level of public authority--local, state, and federal. This principle has found embodiment in the State of Wisconsin where historically extensive resources have been allocated to the development and improvement of public education. Educational opportunities, from kindergarten to university graduate study, are open to all in publicly supported institutions. It is a principle that applies especially to persons who are relatively stable residents of the state. But migrant educational problems consist partly of trying to educate a "floating" population and in some localities of those with distinctively different cultural backgrounds.

Children who travel with their migrant parents are likely to be in several communities in different states within the confines of a single year. They do not stay, as a rule, in a place long enough to benefit from a course of instruction offered for a school year. We cannot overemphasize this point because many citizens are of the opinion that the migrant children have had a full school year of attendance at schools in their "home" states. Extensive examination of migratory employment records of their parents reveals no such evidence. This reason alone gives weighty justification for our suggestion that not only must educational opportunities be made available to migrant children who come into the state during regular school sessions, and not only must exhaustive measures be taken to comply with school attendance rules, but that careful consideration must be given to extending schooling opportunities, on a voluntary basis, during their stay during the non-regular school periods. Every study, to our knowledge, of the educational

attainment of migrant children has shown considerable retardation, on the average, with advancing age until they usually drop out of school. Hence, the need exists for remedial programs to accelerate their educational progress.

Because the educational problems of agricultural migrant children transcend local and state lines, interstate and federal action is needed to effectively supplement local actions. Each state and local community in which migrant children set up temporary residence is urged to respond to the challenge of reducing and eliminating illiteracy from our population. We submit that there is no better place to start than with our children. For we believe that one of the best investments of a nation is made in its children--the adult citizens of tomorrow--and that literacy is required for participating as responsible citizens in a democratic society.

Providing educational opportunities for migrant children was the objective to which this project was urged and encouraged by the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor and the Governor's Commission on Human Rights, both of which are composed of members from various agencies, organizations, and interest groups in the state.

This report represents a way in which local, state, and federal efforts can be combined to solve the numerous problems common to the education of agricultural migrant children. It is one of a series of reports that are anticipated to emerge from a research project cooperatively undertaken by the University of Wisconsin and the United States Office of Education. The American electorate has unfailingly decided that in the end the final responsibility and control of education reside within the local communities. It is there that the decision must be made whether to accept the challenge of illiteracy.

We are hopeful that the findings of this report and of the reports to follow will be useful to local communities and their school officials in coping with the educational problems of agricultural migrant children. Through systematic research of educational problems jointly carried out at all levels of government, we hope that such efforts will strengthen public education throughout the state. Moreover, we are hopeful that local leaders will view anew the entire public educational system and how it can bring to bear its resources in eliminating the unsolved problem of educating children of migrant workers who come into the state.

Howard E. Wakefield, Director
Cooperative Educational Research and Services

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Research concerning educational problems and programs for children of seasonal agricultural migrant workers is a multi-faceted enterprise soliciting, at one time or another, the active and/or latent support and resources of many persons and organizations--private and public, unofficial and official. For this particular segment of research, we are deeply indebted to many persons and organizations who have made the execution of this study possible.

Acknowledgement is expressed of our indebtedness to the following persons and organizations: to the Office of Education of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare for financial support; to the Farm Placement Service of the Texas Employment Commission for asking crew leaders and/or family heads to fill out children-in-crew forms and sending the latter to the project; to the Farm Placement Service of the Wisconsin State Employment Service for generous cooperation in forwarding data on migrant activities and giving a helping hand whenever the situation warranted it; to the Governor's Commission on Human Rights for its early and continued encouragement and support of this research; and to the Governor's Committee on Migrant Labor whose members have been called upon at various times to render invaluable assistance.

In addition, we are grateful to the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture for permission to reproduce maps of the acreage distribution of selected crops in Wisconsin; to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction for its interest and support; to the Cartographic Laboratory, Department of Geography of the University of Wisconsin, for maps; and perhaps most important, to the many crew leaders and/or family heads we owe our thanks and appreciation for their troubles in filling out the children-in-crew forms and their active support of the project.

Finally, we are thankful to Miss Marilyn Call for compiling some of the tables and to Mrs. Louise Albrecht and Miss Cheryl Davis for typing and preparing this report for duplication. There are many other persons and organizations, such as the Texas Education Agency and Wisconsin canners and growers, whose support of the overall project shall be mentioned as various aspects of the project are reported.

Thomas W. Walton
The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Herbert H. Lindsey
The University of Wisconsin

March, 1962

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I

INTRODUCTION AND PROBLEM

Seasonal agricultural workers play an essential part in the agricultural sector of our national economy and significantly in the economy of those states in which agriculture contributes a large share to the total income. More than 500,000 domestic migrant workers are engaged in the production of crops in the United States today.[1] Including dependents, approximately two million American citizens are directly involved in a life of agricultural migrancy.[2] Wisconsin, a ranking state in agricultural output, used a yearly average of 11,000 out-of-state seasonal migrant workers during the past eleven years to help with the planting, cultivating, harvesting, and canning of cucumbers, cherries, sugar beets, and other crops.[3] As farming techniques have become more mechanized and crops more specialized, demand for labor also has become more intensified, but on a shorter term basis.

The demand for migrant workers is greatest in the production of particular crops requiring high numbers of laborers at harvest time. Demand for their labor is of a short duration. Workers usually do the kinds of work that local residents find unattractive and are unwilling to undertake. Some workers stay for only a few days and some stay as long as six months in Wisconsin. Generally, seasonal agricultural workers travel from place to place to search for work and to earn money for a livelihood. They leave their home states out of necessity; not because of wanderlust. Without their vital labor, many crops would undoubtedly remain in the fields to decay.

Many hardships, unmet needs, and problems of grave social concern are associated with agricultural migrancy. Many of these problems are connected with the composition of the work groups. Accompanying the workers is a large number of their children. Since a sizeable part of the year is spent in different places and in traveling from one locality to another with their parents, the education of many children is hampered or neglected. Very often the children are taken out of school before the session is over and return to their home bases after school has been in session. Rarely does the schooling for even a few fortunate ones who pick up bits here and there follow a logical and consistent educational program. Consequently, many of the children are behind in their schooling and eventually quit school altogether at an early age.

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[1]United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security Hired Farm Workers in the United States, BES No. R-200, Washington, D. C., June 1961, p. 30.

[2]U. S. Congress (87th Congress, 1st Session), Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States, Report No. 1098 (Washington, D. C., 1961) p. 1.

[3]Wisconsin State Employment Service, Migratory Labor in Wisconsin Agriculture 1960 (Madison, Wisconsin).

Although a few states are taking significant and effective measures to cope with the problems of educating children of migrant workers, the problems of educating migrant children described in a report of the United States Office of Education a decade ago are generally observable today.[4]

> The educational problems inherent in migrancy are of grave concern to many States. . .The problems of educating these children at many points run counter to the traditional and legally established educational policies and programs of the States and of the Nation; they entail extremely complex social and economic implications; they are both State and interstate in nature and are frequently permitted to go unmet because the children are thought of as belonging to another community or another State. The migrant children have the lowest educational attainment of any group in the Nation. They enter school later, attend fewer days, show greatest retardation, achieve the least progress, drop out of school earliest, and constitute the largest single reservoir of illiterates.

Hopeful signs for the education of the children of migratory workers are the growing public concern and the pending enactment of legislation by the United States Congress and legislative bodies of several states. On December 14, 1959, a joint resolution (Jt. Res. No. 111S) was adopted by the Wisconsin Senate, the Assembly concurring, affirming the State's intention to "Meet its responsibilities for helping create, develop and maintain an effective education program. . . for the children of migrant workers in Wisconsin." Although there is evidence that responsible official and unofficial organizations show an intent to move ahead with educational programs, officials and educators are still plagued by lack of knowledge of the location of migrant children which will enable them to make adequate educational and logistical assessments required of a sound educational program. In short, the movement and location of migrant workers, especially those with children, have long been a major obstacle to the adequate education of their children--although other variables such as low economic and social statuses, language barriers, cultural differences, and prejudices are also often involved. The problem of geographical mobility is fundamental, since we must know where to find the children before we can begin to work on the various other variables which contribute to their educational retardation and high rate of school drop-outs.

Looking ahead, the relatedness of this report to an earlier research project is discussed in Chapter II. Chapter III presents a brief consideration of the domestic seasonal agricultural migrant population in Wisconsin. Turning to the children, geographical and temporal aspects of their movement are analyzed in Chapter IV. Some factors affecting the distributional and temporal patterns of the movement of children of agricultural migrant workers in Wisconsin are dealt with in Chapter V. Finally, conclusions and implications are found in Chapter VI.

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[4]United States Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Report of Regional Conferences on Education of Migrant Children, Washington, D. C., 1952, pp. 1-2.

II

CONTINUATION OF EARLIER RESEARCH

This report on the geographical distribution of children of migrant children in Wisconsin represents a phase of a larger research project conducted by the University of Wisconsin under a federal grant.[5] It is aimed to give specific information on the general location of migrant children in the State and to demonstrate a procedure that can be used by other interested State or official bodies to obtain more specific and reliable data on migrant children through an existing governmental establishment.

The project, entitled "Educational Programs for Children of Migratory Agricultural Workers in Wisconsin", is a continuation of the research initiated by Professor Donald R. Thomas, now of the San Fernando State College of California, formerly of the University of Wisconsin.

Professor Thomas listed three obstacles which he found in preliminary investigation to be blocking attempts to provide education for migrant children outside their home communities: (1) difficulties of predicting the movement of specific children in the dimensions of time and space; (2) the short-term character of seasonal agricultural work; and (3) the difficulty of setting financial responsibility for the education of the children of non-residents. Addressing himself to the first condition, Thomas's research placed emphasis upon two objectives: (1) predicting the time and place of arrival in Wisconsin of specific migrant children and (2) gathering educational information on these children in advance of their arrival.[6]

The methodology devised by Thomas consisted of:

(1) Usage of the federal Annual Worker Plan to identify work groups or crews expected to travel to Wisconsin.

(2) Construction of a children-in-crew form for attachment to labor contract forms (ES 369's), on which crew leaders were asked to list every child under sixteen who would accompany the crew or work group. (See Appendix A)

(3) Construction of an educational assessment form, to be sent to the home school district or appropriate school official of each child of school age listed as accompanying the crew.

(4) Prediction of arrival, duration of stay, location, and educational strengths and weaknesses of these children, with field observations made to verify or refute the prediction.

In his study, the coverage of migratory workers and their children was limited to those identified on Migratory Labor Records (See Appendix B) sent directly to him from the Texas Employment Agency by way of the Wisconsin State Employment

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[5]Cooperative Research Project Number 1202, United States Office of Education, Contract Number SAE 9472.

[6]For a report of this research, see Donald R. Thomas, Determining An Effective Educational Program for Children of Migratory Workers in Wisconsin (Phase I) (Madison: The School of Education, The University of Wisconsin, 1961).

Service. The findings of Thomas's study show that of the approximately one-third of the population of migrant children processed through the federal Annual Worker Plan, 66.1 per cent of the children were successfully predicted to arrive at a specific place at a specific time. He identified five concentrations of children sufficient for school purposes: Sturgeon Bay, Wautoma, Montello, Belgium, and Hartford.[7] Thomas's work has resulted in the establishment of a time and place prediction procedure demonstrating valuable accuracy.

Thomas's study has shown the possibility of an educational program for children of migrant workers based on an accurate predictable enrollment for specific periods at specific locations in Wisconsin. The initial phase of this study has indicated that such accurate predictability is possible, although it is felt that replication of this prediction procedure will increase its accuracy even more. The replication of the prediction study under more rigorous controls is scheduled during the second phase of this project, a report of which is forthcoming. However, there are some criticisms of the prediction study that are worth noting.

Only about one-third of the population of migrant children enumerated on the ES 369's received from Texas through the Annual Worker Plan was covered in the study. This discrepancy is further enlarged by the failure of the federal Annual Worker Plan to register all workers and their accompanying children destined for Wisconsin. Thomas, aware of the latter discrepancy, states:[8]

> These total figures do not represent accurately the total number of seasonal agricultural migrants and their children coming into Wisconsin . . . a sizeable number of migrants are "free wheelers", those who wander across the country following crop schedules in the hope of finding work. Another large number consists of those workers who are recruited by growers and food processing companies through their own labor recruiters or labor contractors.

However, the reporting of children accompanying the crews by crew leaders is likely to improve as they become more familiar with the research and as they see concrete application of the information in connection with the establishment of schools for the migrant children.

The prediction study did not provide information on the total number of migrant children in the state of Wisconsin, nor of their specific locations, and the time of their arrival. So to compensate for this limitation, and as a by-product of the prediction study, we have acquired Migrant Records (ES 369's) sent to us from other states via the Wisconsin State Employment Service of migrant groups scheduled to arrive in Wisconsin. From such data we are able to show the general distribution of a greater proportion of the migrant children in Wisconsin.

The merit of this approach is that a more comprehensive picture is provided of the seasonal agricultural migrant children coming into Wisconsin, the time of their arrival, and their general locations. State Employment Service reports based on the Annual Worker Plan normally focus on the workers and passingly mention the accompanying children. These reports do not provide detailed information on the location of the workers nor of their children. In supplementing the prediction study, we hope to provide a more general framework for comparing the inflow of migrant children expected on the basis of the children-in-crew lists with the total expected number of migrant children in the state.

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[7]Thomas, op. cit., p. 39.

[8]Thomas, op. cit., p. 2.

III

AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT WORKERS IN WISCONSIN: A BRIEF CONSIDERATION

Since the number of migrant children coming to Wisconsin is connected with their parents' movement, a comprehensive study of their location and number must of necessity be prefaced by a brief consideration of the domestic seasonal agricultural migrant population in the state.

Definition of Seasonal Agricultural Migrant Population

A domestic agricultural migrant worker has been defined as:[9]

> an American farm worker who performs short-term farmwork, moving from one job to another during the season and finding it necessary to reside away from his own home. He may move within a state or across state lines, but his home is beyond normal daily commuting distance of the place where he works.

The total domestic agricultural migrant population would then include all such workers and their dependents who are within a specified area at a given time. However, the migrant population herein discussedis restricted to domestic migrants who traveled across a state line into Wisconsin, i.e., interstate domestic seasonal agricultural migrants. We follow this procedure because Wisconsin, unlike other states such as Texas and Arizona, has a negligible number of permanent residents who move within the state "following the crops". Even so, the small number of children of migrant agricultural workers who are regular citizens of Wisconsin participate in the regular educational programs of localities in the state in which they reside when regular schools are in session. These children of resident agricultural migrants are thus afforded educational opportunities, and it is for this reason that we feel justified in omitting a consideration of the agricultural migrant workers and their children who are regular residents and reside in Wisconsin throughout the year.

In practice, the total population of interstate domestic seasonal agricultural migrants who come into Wisconsin is difficult to enumerate, and at best the figures given are approximations. The high mobility of this population makes for great difficulties in counting and especially so when it reaches its highest density during the harvest seasons. An approximation to the total population of agricultural migrant workers and their children is obtained by a count of the workers coming into Wisconsin under the Annual Worker Plan, which will be discussed later. The figures given then are not as of a given date or of a given week, but they represent a count of seasonal agricultural migrants during the year. Accumulative figures enabling us to say that X number of migrants are in the state as of a given date are not provided in our tabulations. A crew of migrants coming into the state is counted only once.

"Children" in this section refer to those persons under sixteen years of age traveling with their parents. However, it is known that many of the young family

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[9]United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau, Children in Migrant Families, A Report to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, 87th Congress, 1st Session, December, 1960. (United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1961) p. 6

members of migrant workers help them in the fields. Official awareness of this fact is documented in a recent report.[10]

> . . . Migrant workers, as well as their employers, consider any individual who has reached the age of fourteen as a worker. When the employer pays for transportation to the place of employment, a payment is made to 'all workers fourteen years of age and over'. Employer pre-season estimates of labor requirements and their inseason reports on migrant worker employment are invariably based on the inclusion of the fourteen-year-old migrant as a worker and not as a non-working dependent. In classifying migrants by age, a revision from sixteen to fourteen would result in more accurate and realistic labor market reporting.

Annual Worker Plan

Before going further, let us say a few words about the Annual Worker Plan, for this program makes feasible the data contained in this report without costly expenses in a field survey.

Nation-wide in scope, the Annual Worker Plan is a cooperative employment service program introduced by the United States Bureau of Employment Security in 1954 with the aim of providing continuity and stability of employment for seasonal migrants approaching year-round work. Under the program, migrant workers achieve continuity of employment by the pre-season and in-season scheduling of a series of jobs in seasonal agriculture with specific employers. This operation, of course, requires close cooperation among State Employment Service Agencies in the states needing the labor and those states supplying the labor. A migrant work group leaving its home state may be scheduled to work in several states before completing the trip back home.

Both employers and migrant workers benefit from the program. Several months in advance of the actual need for the farm workers, employers place firm job orders with the employment service agency in their state. These orders are cleared and forwarded to the states in which a supply of labor is expected to be available. Since employer job orders specify the number of workers required, the date of need, and the duration of employment, the employment service agency in the state supplying the labor is able to prepare a schedule of employment which enables the workers to travel from one job to another with a minimum loss of time and earnings. Ideally, this pre-season scheduling is accomplished before the migrant workers leave their home state so that workers areassured a full season of employment which will cover the entire period of their round trip migration.

All migrant workers, for a number of reasons, have not taken advantage of this service; nor for that matter, have all users of migrant labor utilized the service. But public employment service agencies have been able to organize the movement of a considerable proportion of migrant labor in seasonal agriculture and have markedly reduced the chaotic and haphazard movement of migrants which prevailed before

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[10] Wisconsin State Employment Service, Migratory Labor in Wisconsin Agriculture--1959 (Madison, 1960) p. 2

the program was instituted.[11] As more workers have participated in the program, there has been an increased orderly movement of workers to jobs in places where they are needed.

Number of Migrants and Children

A total of 12,686 migrant workers in 973 work groups were employed in agricultural activities in Wisconsin in 1961 as reported by the Wisconsin State Employment Service in the operation of the federal-state Annual Worker Plan.[12] In addition, 5,039 migrant children under sixteen years of age accompanied these groups. For Wisconsin, approximately one-fourth to one-third of total migrant individuals comprise children under sixteen years of age.

Composition and Origin

The vast majority of these individuals, comprising a segment of the mid-continental streams, originated or came directly from the state of Texas. The majority are Spanish-speaking migrants born in the United States of Mexican ancestry. In fact, 10,770 workers in 876 groups were Spanish-speaking migrants from Texas in 1961. Wisconsin is one of several states that draws upon the large reservoir of agricultural farm labor from the southern tip of Texas.[13] By far, the greatest number of migrants who came to Wisconsin claimed Texas as their home state.

A significant characteristic of migrants coming to Wisconsin, especially for an educational program, is that much of the movement involves single family groups or two or more family groups moving together. Groups comprising a single family constituted 581 of the 973 units and an additional 366 groups were composed of two or more families. From these data it is clear that migrants coming into Wisconsin are primarily of the family type. Hence, it is this particular type of work group which accounts for the large proportion of children accompanying the work groups.

Workers with children in areas of low income and intermittent agricultural employment find the economic stimulus to migrate particularly strong. A study of the incomes of migrant workers in their home bases located in southern Texas

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[11] See Samuel Liss, "Recruiting Migratory Workers for Seasonal Employment in Agriculture", in United States Congress (82nd, 2nd Session), Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Migratory Labor, Part 2. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, pp. 967-983.

[12] Unless otherwise noted, we are indebted to the Wisconsin State Employment Service for these and related figures from early release of figures which are to appear in its forthcoming Migratory Labor in Wisconsin Agriculture--1961.

[13] For a study of the socio-economic characteristics of migrants composing this stream see U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service in cooperation with Texas Agricultural Experimental Station, Migratory Farmworkers in the Midcontinent Streams, Production Research Report No. 41, 1960.

reported that--

> the size of the family is associated with the need to migrate. When the family becomes too large for earnings of one worker to support them all, he looks for work in which other members can contribute to the family income. Conversely, families quit migrating when enough members obtain local employment and it no longer pays them to migrate.[14]

It is significant that the families of these workers from southern Texas are large.

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[14]William H. Metzler and Frederic O. Sargent, Incomes of Migratory Agricultural Workers, Texas Agricultural Experimental Station, Bulletin 950, March, 1960, 3-126, p. 3.

IV

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND EXPECTED ARRIVAL TIME OF MIGRANT CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

Data and Methodology

We mentioned earlier that this study is a continuation of an earlier research project. Tabular presentations have not been altered to ensure comparability with the previous study and to provide a greater degree of continuity in our research.

In an attempt to encompass all migrant children expected to arrive in Wisconsin in 1961, this section of the report is based on Migratory Labor Employment Records (ES 369's) sent to the project from all state employment services participating in the Annual Worker Plan through the Wisconsin State Employment Service. Although we know that the vast majority of the migrant workers claimed Texas as their home state, the proportion of the migrant workers tallied from ES 369's sent directly from Texas was relatively small. However, the 369's received from the majority of the other states had leaders listed with Spanish surnames and their home addresses were located in Texas. This evidence would lead us to conclude that many of the workers left Texas without registering with the employment service there, but were later registered by employment services in other states which scheduled them for work in Wisconsin.

This kind of movement has significance for the developing procedure of trying to anticipate the number of children arriving in any given community or location. We figure that if the majority of migrants coming to Wisconsin originated from a common source, state or group of counties, then we are in a convenient position for establishing lines of communication with official and unofficial agencies and/or personnel connected with this movement and communication with the migrants is particularly facilitated. One of the strong points behind this procedure is that we can get to the majority of migrants before they leave Texas. Furthermore, all of our contacts with officials so far are those located in Texas. This procedure becomes more involved as state employment services along the route or path of migration increase. With cooperation from state officials and migrants, the prediction procedure with reference to specific migrant children could be further expanded to include more children coming from other states.

Expected Inflow of Seasonal Agricultural Migrant Children Under Sixteen Years of Age

The data for Table 1 were compiled from the Migratory Labor Employment Records (ES 369's) sent to the Wisconsin Educational Migrant Research Project from all state employment services via the Wisconsin State Employment Service, as prearranged. From item 5 on the ES 369's, data are provided on the counts of individuals which includes total number of individuals, total under sixteen years of age, and a breakdown of the total over sixteen years of age by sex. On some 369's, for example, those sent from the Minnesota State Employment Service, for the count of individuals in the crews under sixteen years of age, a specification is made of those ages fourteen to sixteen, six to fourteen, and under six. This breakdown of the children by age composition is ideal for school purposes as well as for preplanning child care centers (if they are developed). However, since most of the data are not so classified, we have tabulated the data of children under sixteen years of age. Item 10 of the ES 369's enables us to secure the pattern of employment (past, present, and future employment; beginning and ending

Table 1

EXPECTED INFLOW OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE INTO WISCONSIN, BY AREA OF DESTINATION AND MONTH OF ARRIVAL: 1961

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Abrams	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Almond	32	-	-	-	-	22	10	-
Antigo	10(72)	-	-	-	-	-	10(26)	-(46)
Arnott	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Bailey's Harbor	22	-	-	-	7	15	-	-
Bancroft	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Baraboo 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bear Creek	-(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(4)
Belgium	105	-	1	6	62	14	22	-
Berlin	54	-	6	48	-	-	-	-
Big Falls	15	-	-	-	-	2	13	-
Black Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambria	18	-	-	-	14	4	-	-
Cambridge	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Chilton	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Cleveland	31(12)	-	-	12	19	-	-(12)	-
Clyman	46	-	6	-	40	-	-	-
Coloma	27	-	-	-	-	19	8	-
Columbus	1(37)	-	-	-	1	-(7)	-(30)	-
Crystal	-(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(8)
Deerfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle River	-(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-(16)	-
Egg Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ellison Bay	46	-	-	-	14	32	-	-
Endeavor	47	-	23	11	-	13	-	-
Fall River	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Fish Creek	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Ft. Atkinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freedom	34	-	-	11	23	-	-	-
Gillrock	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Green Bay	227(33)	-	-	-	-	174(9)	53(20)	-(4)
Hancock	71	-	-	-	5	63	3	-
Harrisville	23	-	-	-	-	19	4	-
Hartford	48(4)	-	-	-	44	4	-	-(4)
Hilbert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1 (Continued)

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Hillbourn	48	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
Institute	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Iron Ridge	23	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansasville	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kenosha	30(21)	-	-	23	7	-	-(21)	-
Kewaunee 2/	105	-	-	7	61	37	-	-
Krakow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Mills	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
Lena	31(4)	-	-	-	-	18	13(4)	-
Lomira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malone	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Manawa	3(3)	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	-
Manitowoc 3/	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Markesan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayville	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Menomonie	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee	-(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-(9)	-
Montello	108	-	26	40	27	15	-	-
Neshkoro	89	-	-	-	9	78	2	-
Neva	-(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)	-
Oakfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oconto	259	-	-	-	-	198	61	-
Palmyra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plainfield	46	-	-	-	-	34	12	-
Portage	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Poy Lippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Princeton	24(2)	-	-	-	-	17	7(2)	-
Racine	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Randolph	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Random Lake	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Red Granite	213	-	-	-	-	168	45	-
Rice Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiocton	20	-	-	6	-	14	-	-
Sister Bay	38(30)	-	-	-	16	22(19)	-(11)	-
Sparta	48	-	-	-	-	23	25	-
Starchen Berry	-(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-(35)	-
Stevens Point	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sturgeon Bay	1418(112)	-	-	-	3	1287(98)	128(14)	-
Theresa	-(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-(3)	-

Table 1 (Continued)

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Union Grove	27	4	14	5	-	-	4	-
Valders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wash. Island	-(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(3)
Waterloo	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Watertown	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Waupaca	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Wautoma	1161(48)	-	-	-	41	900	220(41)	-(7)
Westfield	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Whitewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Rose	52	-	-	-	-	40	12	-
Winneconne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherries	37	-	-	-	-	29	8	-
Pickles	119(36)	-	-	-	-	109	10(33)	-(3)
Various Employers	48	-	-	-	-	32	16	-
TOTAL	5077(493)	4	125	217	480	3547(33)	704(281)	-(79)
PERCENT	100.0	0.1	2.5	4.3	9.5	69.9	13.9	-

Source: Tabulation of total number of children under 16 years of age entered for item 5 (count of individuals) on ES 369's (Migratory Labor Employment Record). Expected month of arrival taken from item 10 on ES 369's. These ES 369's were forwarded from all State Employment Services which identified work groups destined for Wisconsin.

* The numbers in parenthesis ( ) indicate that that number of children moved into that area and month after leaving another area in Wisconsin.

1/ We have elected to retain some areas of destination with zero (0) children expected this year, but which on last year's list had migrant children arriving. In addition, we retain this arrangement for future comparisons and also from our knowledge that those areas do receive migrant workers and their children.

2/ Employer's address. Most of these children were located within the environs of Manitowoc.

3/ See 2 above.

date; name and complete address of grower; and crop activity) for each registered crew.

The total number of children under sixteen years of age, as indicated on the ES 369's is cross-classified by the areas into which they are expected to arrive (based on the address of the growers) and the expected month of arrival. On the basis of our attempts in previous field work to verify the arrival of migrant children, we noted that in some cases such as the Red Granite and Wautoma areas, the name and address of the employer are not adequate for specifying the precise area of destination. Wautoma and Red Granite are centers for pickle companies which recruit a large number of seasonal migrant workers through both the Wisconsin State Employment Service and their own labor recruiters. Upon arrival, the workers are then allocated or distributed to local growers who have contracted to grow and sell cucumbers to the pickle companies. The migrant workers and their children are therefore sent out to farms around and within the county (Waushara), but not necessarily within the limits of Wautoma and Red Granite. At any rate, the areas of destination are taken from the ES 369's as listed. However, this is not a formidable problem. With the cooperation of growers, pickle companies, and the district offices of the Wisconsin State Employment Service these crews can be pinpointed through field operations and geographically located. In our field operations of verifying the arrival of children in the prediction study of 1960, we solicited and received such cooperation. However, it must be recognized that even though the ES 369's will give us information on the general location of children, the specific and actual location of the children must be based on localized operations and not on the ES 369's in cases such as Red Granite and Wautoma. Unlike the location of the children of migratory workers whose parents are employed in cucumber crops, in Waushara County, those expected to arrive in Sturgeon Bay (Door County) can be accurately and easily located by the concentration of the cherry orchards in restricted areas and also by the existing location of two of the largest orchards in adjacent areas.

A few of the ES 369's did not present specific data identifying the employer. The only information listed was the identification of the crop activity, such as "Pickles", "Cherry Harvest", or "Various Employers". The "Cherry Harvest" category may be consolidated with the "Sturgeon Bay" area. Such consolidation proved effective in our efforts to verify the arrival of children of such crews. This can be validly done when we know that the crop activity is concentrated within specific areas. We also discovered that some of the crews with employers' addresses unspecified could be located through the district office to which the ES 369's were sent. This procedure can be followed in attempting to estimate the number of children in a more general area and to aid in their more specific locations.

The numbers in parentheses () indicate that that number of children moved into that area and at that time after leaving another area in Wisconsin. For example, a crew including twenty-six (26) children under sixteen years of age moved into Antigo (Langlade County) in August. The crew had worked for a while in truck farming in the Montello area and later moved up to Antigo for the potato harvest. These entries in parentheses are intended to give some indications of movement of the children within Wisconsin during their stay. Such number of children are included in the total count only once. The figures in parentheses are independent of the figures without parentheses.

In summary, the data in Table 1 are based on the count of individuals under sixteen years of age as tallied from item 5 on Migratory Labor Employment Records (ES 369's) sent to the research project. As prearranged, these are the ES 369's

Figure 1

MAP OF WISCONSIN

APOSTLE ISLANDS
Superior
Cornucopia
Bayfield
Port Wing
Washburn
Oliver
DOUGLAS
Poplar
Foxboro
BAYFIELD
Barksdale
Odanah
Iron River
Benoit
Ashland
ASHLAND
Marengo
North York
Grandview
Sanborn
Mellen
Cable
IRON
GOGEBIC
Montreal
Ironwood
Hurley
Gile
VILAS
Mercer
Glidden
BURNETT
WASHBURN
Minong
SAWYER
Danbury
Hayward
Grantsburg
Spooner
Shell Lake
Reserve
Stone Lake
Loretta
Draper
Kaiser
Park Falls
Couderay
O'Winter
Radisson
Exeland
Sarona
PRICE
Phillips
Lac du Flambeau
Eagle River
FOREST
FLORENCE
Florence
ONEIDA
Minocqua
Woodruff
Hazelhurst
Lake Tomahawk
Three Lakes
Crandon
Niagara
MARINETTE
Coleman
Trade River
POLK
Frederic
Milltown
Centuria
Balsam Lake
St. Croix Falls
Dresser
Clayton
Amery
Osceola
BARRON
Cumberland
Rice Lake
Barron
Chetek
RUSK
Ladysmith
Bruce
Tony
Rhinelander
Monico
Laona
LINCOLN
Bradley
Tomahawk
Enterprise
LANGLADE
Pearson
Wabeno
Irma
Merrill
Antigo
Deerbrook
Polar
White Lake
OCONTO
Lakewood
Suring
Gillett
Oconto Falls
Oconto
Peshtigo
Coleman
Marinette
Menominee
Fish Creek
Sister Bay
Washington Island
Wagner
Green Bay
DOOR
Sturgeon Bay
Sawyer
Carmet
SAINT CROIX
Star Prairie
New Richmond
Somerset
Woodville
Hudson
Hammond
DUNN
Colfax
N. Menomonie
Menomonie
Elk Mound
Chippewa Falls
Bloomer
Cornell
Stanley
CHIPPEWA
TAYLOR
Westboro
Rib Lake
Hannibal
Gilman
Lublin
Medford
Stetsonville
CLARK
Dorchester
Owen
Abbotsford
Withee
Thrap
Unity
MARATHON
Athens
Marathon City
Wausau
Schofield
Halley
Norrie
Eland
Bowler
Stratford
Mosinee
Nattoon
Shawano
Suring
Gillett
Oconto Falls
Oconto
Lena
Pulaski
Casco
Abrams
Bobcock
Pensaukee
Big Suamico
Peshtigo
Coleman
Pound
Marinette
Menominee
Fish Creek
Sister Bay
Green Bay
Sturgeon Bay
Sawyer
Carmet
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
Algoma
Casco
Luxemburg
Kewaunee
BROWN
Pulaski
Black Creek
Green Bay
De Pere
PIERCE
Prescott
Ellsworth
E. Ellsworth
River Falls
Spring Valley
Elmwood
EAU CLAIRE
Eau Claire
Altoona
Fall Creek
Augusta
Arkansaw
PEPIN
Durand
WOOD
Marshfield
Auburndale
Vesper
Wisconsin Rapids
Port Edwards
Nekoosa
PORTAGE
Stevens Point
Plover
Amherst
Bancroft
Almond
WAUPACA
Marion
Embarrass
Iola
Scandinavia
Manawa
Waupaca
New London
Weyauwega
OUTAGAMIE
Bear Creek
Shiocton
Black Creek
Freedom
Hortonville
Kaukauna
Little Chute
Appleton
Kimberly
Greenleaf
MANITOWOC
Mishicot
Two Rivers
Manitowoc
Valders
CALUMET
Brillion
Hilbert
L'Chiton
New Holstein
Kiel
Chilton
Stockholm
Pepin
BUFFALO
Mondovi
Elmo
Strum
Osseo
TREMPEALEAU
JACKSON
Northfield
Black River Falls
Nelsonville
Nelson
Modena
Independence
Whitehall
Alma
Arcadia
Fountain City
Galesville
Melrose
MONROE
Tomah
Sparta
LA CROSSE
Trempealeau
Holmen
W. Salem
Onalaska
Bangor
La Crosse
JUNEAU
Necedah
New Lisbon
Mauston
Kilby
ADAMS
Friendship
Adams
WAUSHARA
Plainfield
Wild Rose
Pine River
Coloma
Waushara
Lohrville
Spring Lake
Redgranite
MARQUETTE
Neshkoro
Westfield
Harrisville
Montello
Packwaukee
GREEN LAKE
Berlin
Princeton
Green Lake
Markesan
WINNE-BAGO
Neenah
Menasha
Oshkosh
Omro
Eureka
Winneconne
Larsen
Hilbert
L'Chiton
New Holstein
Kiel
Chilton
Valders
Two Rivers
Manitowoc
Mishicot
Kewaunee
Luxemburg
Casco
Algoma
Sister Bay
Fish Creek
Sturgeon Bay
Sawyer
Carmet
Green Bay
De Pere
Kaukauna
Appleton
Kimberly
Little Chute
Black Creek
Shiocton
Bear Creek
Freedom
Hortonville
Greenleaf
Kewaunee
Luxemburg
Casco
Algoma
Pulaski
Abrams
Bobcock
Pensaukee
Big Suamico
Peshtigo
Coleman
Pound
Marinette
Menominee
Fish Creek
Sister Bay
Washington Island
Wagner
Sturgeon Bay
Sawyer
Carmet
DOOR
KEWAUNEE
BROWN
OUTAGAMIE
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
Fond du Lac
FOND DU LAC
Ripon
N. Fond du Lac
St. Cloud
Eden
Campbellsport
Random Lake
Cascade
Plymouth
Sheboygan Falls
Sheboygan
SHEBOYGAN
Elkhart Lake
Kohler
Howards Grove
Glenbeulah
Oakfield
Mt. Calvary
Brownsville
Dodge
Fox Lake
Kekoskee
Mayville
Iron Ridge
Hustisford
Horicon
Juneau
Lomira
Theresa
Beaver Dam
N. Lowell
Clyman
Reeseville
Waterloo
Watertown
Johnson Creek
Jefferson
Lake Mills
Cambridge
Fort Atkinson
Palmyra
Waukesha
Pewaukee
Sussex
Lisbon
Menomonee Falls
Germantown
Wauwatosa
West Allis
Milwaukee
MILWAUKEE
Oconomowoc
Hartland
Richfield
Slinger
Jackson
Kewaskum
Barton
Fredonia
Saukville
Port Washington
Cedarburg
Grafton
Thiensville
Port Washington
Belgium
Fredonia
Saukville
Cedarburg
Grafton
Thiensville
Fox Point
Whitefish Bay
Shorewood
Milwaukee
S. Milwaukee
Cudahy
Greendale
Franklin
Oak Creek
Racine
Kenosha
Burlington
Waterford
Union Grove
Sturtevant
Wind Lake
Caledonia
Yorkville
Raymond
Mt. Pleasant
Somers
Paris
Bristol
Silver Lake
Salem
Twin Lakes
Genoa City
Whitewater
Elkhorn
Delavan
Lake Geneva
Walworth
Darien
Sharon
Beloit
Janesville
Milton Jct.
Milton
Edgerton
Evansville
Orfordville
Footville
Brodhead
Monroe
New Glarus
Belleville
Albany
Monticello
Argyle
Blanchardville
Darlington
Shullsburg
Gratiot
Benton
Hazel Green
Cuba City
Potosa
Platteville
Cassville
Lancaster
Dickeyville
Bloomington
Livingston
Mt. Hope
Fennimore
Muscoda
Blue River
Boscobel
Woodman
Wauzeka
Prairie du Chien
Seneca
Mt. Sterling
Gays Mills
De Soto
Readstown
Viroqua
Westby
Chaseburg
Hillsboro
Ontario
Rockton
Kickapoo Center
Richland Center
Boaz
Lone Rock
Muscoda
Blue River
Boscobel
Woodman
Wauzeka
Prairie du Chien
Seneca
Mt. Sterling
Gays Mills
De Soto
Readstown
Viroqua
Westby
Chaseburg
Hillsboro
Ontario
Rockton
Kickapoo Center
Richland Center
Boaz
Lone Rock
Reedsburg
Baraboo
North Freedom
Merrimac
Prairie du Sac
Sauk City
Lodi
Portage
Pardeeville
Wyocena
Poynette
Fall River
Columbus
Randolph
Cambria
Wyeville
Friendship
Oxford
Plainville
Endeavor
Princeton
Green Lake
Markesan
Berlin
Kingston
Montello
Packwaukee
Westfield
Harrisville
Neshkoro
Nasonville
Waushara
Lohrville
Spring Lake
Redgranite
Coloma
Wild Rose
Pine River
Plainfield
Omro
Eureka
Winneconne
Larsen
Hilbert
L'Chiton
New Holstein
Kiel
Chilton
Valders
Two Rivers
Manitowoc
Mishicot
Kewaunee
Luxemburg
Casco
Algoma
Sister Bay
Fish Creek
Sturgeon Bay
Sawyer
Carmet
Green Bay
De Pere
Kaukauna
Appleton
Kimberly
Little Chute
Black Creek
Shiocton
Bear Creek
Freedom
Hortonville
Greenleaf
Kewaunee
Luxemburg
Casco
Algoma
Pulaski
Abrams
Bobcock
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Random Lake
Cascade
Plymouth
Sheboygan Falls
Sheboygan
SHEBOYGAN
Elkhart Lake
Kohler
Howards Grove
Glenbeulah
Oakfield
Mt. Calvary
Brownsville
Dodge
Fox Lake
Kekoskee
Mayville
Iron Ridge
Hustisford
Horicon
Juneau
Lomira
Theresa
Beaver Dam
N. Lowell
Clyman
Reeseville
Waterloo
Watertown
Johnson Creek
Jefferson
Lake Mills
Cambridge
Fort Atkinson
Palmyra
Waukesha
Pewaukee
Sussex
Lisbon
Menomonee Falls
Germantown
Wauwatosa
West Allis
Milwaukee
MILWAUKEE
Oconomowoc
Hartland
Richfield
Slinger
Jackson
Kewaskum
Barton
Fredonia
Saukville
Port Washington
Cedarburg
Grafton
Thiensville
Fox Point
Whitefish Bay
Shorewood
Milwaukee
S. Milwaukee
Cudahy
Greendale
Franklin
Oak Creek
Racine
Kenosha
Burlington
Waterford
Union Grove
Sturtevant
Wind Lake
Caledonia
Yorkville
Raymond
Mt. Pleasant
Somers
Paris
Bristol
Silver Lake
Salem
Twin Lakes
Genoa City
Whitewater
Elkhorn
Delavan
Lake Geneva
Walworth
Darien
Sharon
Beloit
Janesville
Milton Jct.
Milton
Edgerton
Evansville
Orfordville
Footville
Brodhead
Monroe
New Glarus
Belleville
Albany
Monticello
Argyle
Blanchardville
Darlington
Shullsburg
Gratiot
Benton
Hazel Green
Cuba City
Potosa
Platteville
Cassville
Lancaster
Dickeyville
Bloomington
Livingston
Mt. Hope
Fennimore

sent to the Wisconsin State Employment Service from states which identified crews destined for Wisconsin under the Federal Annual Worker Plan. The total number of children under sixteen years of age includes children under six years of age which impair the data for school purposes. However, this defect may be mitigated by reducing the total number of children in proportion to a specific criterion, e.g., by the proportion of children under six of the total number of children under sixteen of the population with Spanish surnames in Texas. Or the criterion may be the proportion of children under six of the total number under sixteen derived from some other studies of migrant children that may be used as a reasonable standard of comparison. Theoretically, on one hand, the total count of persons under sixteen years of age includes newly born babies, if they are traveling with the crews. On the other hand, we know that there is a tendency for babies and young children to be left entirely out of the count of individuals in the crews. The area of destination is that area in which the employer is located as indicated on the ES 369's. With the possible exceptions of Green Bay, Red Granite, Sturgeon Bay, and Wautoma, the employers are located in the areas as indicated as the areas of destination.

Spatial Distribution of Migrant Children

The areas of destination of migrant children in Wisconsin are shown on the left side of Table 1 as well as is shown the number of children expected to arrive in those areas. These general areas of destination are sufficient to alert school officials of an estimate of the number of children in their area. Although not shown in this report, we have information on hand which will enable school officials in local areas, who are assumed to have knowledge of their local surroundings, to pinpoint the exact location of children on a county map. There were at least thirty-seven (37) localities in Wisconsin that received twenty-five (25) or more migrant children in 1961. (Table 1) The areas of destination are arranged alphabetically. (Also refer to a map of Wisconsin in Figure 1.) Areas receiving seventy-five children or more were Antigo (82), Belgium (105), Green Bay (260), Kewaunee and Manitowoc (105), Montello (108), Neshkoro (89), Oconto (259), Red Granite (213), Sturgeon Bay (1,530), and Wautoma (1,209). Some areas within a radius of a few miles may be combined to yield a sizeable number of children for the establishment of a school.

In view of the possibility that the county unit may be most feasible for overall planning of medical and health services, child care centers, agricultural extension services involving home demonstration for mothers, etc., and other activities allied with the education of migrant children, the same data in Table 1 are tabulated by county units with the more specific location of children within the counties (See Taole 2).

Migrant children, according to our tabulations, were distributed in twenty-eight (28) of the state's seventy-two counties. However, closer examination of the data reveals that while the distribution of migrant children is extensive, high density areas of migrant children are localized in the state.

The distributional pattern of migrant workers relates positively to the distribution of commercial crops requiring out-of-state labor. Figure 2 shows crops in Wisconsin requiring out-of-state labor. However, the distribution of migrant children is more related to the areas of commercial crops that permits the employment of family groups. Compare the concentration of children in Waushara County which is identified as a cucumber area to that of Grant County which is identified as a sweet corn and pea area. Family groups are needed to think, weed, hoe, and train the plants, and an additional number is used in the cucumber harvest in the Waushara County area. On the other hand, sweet corn and peas are handled mainly by machines and the harvest of corn and peas is confined

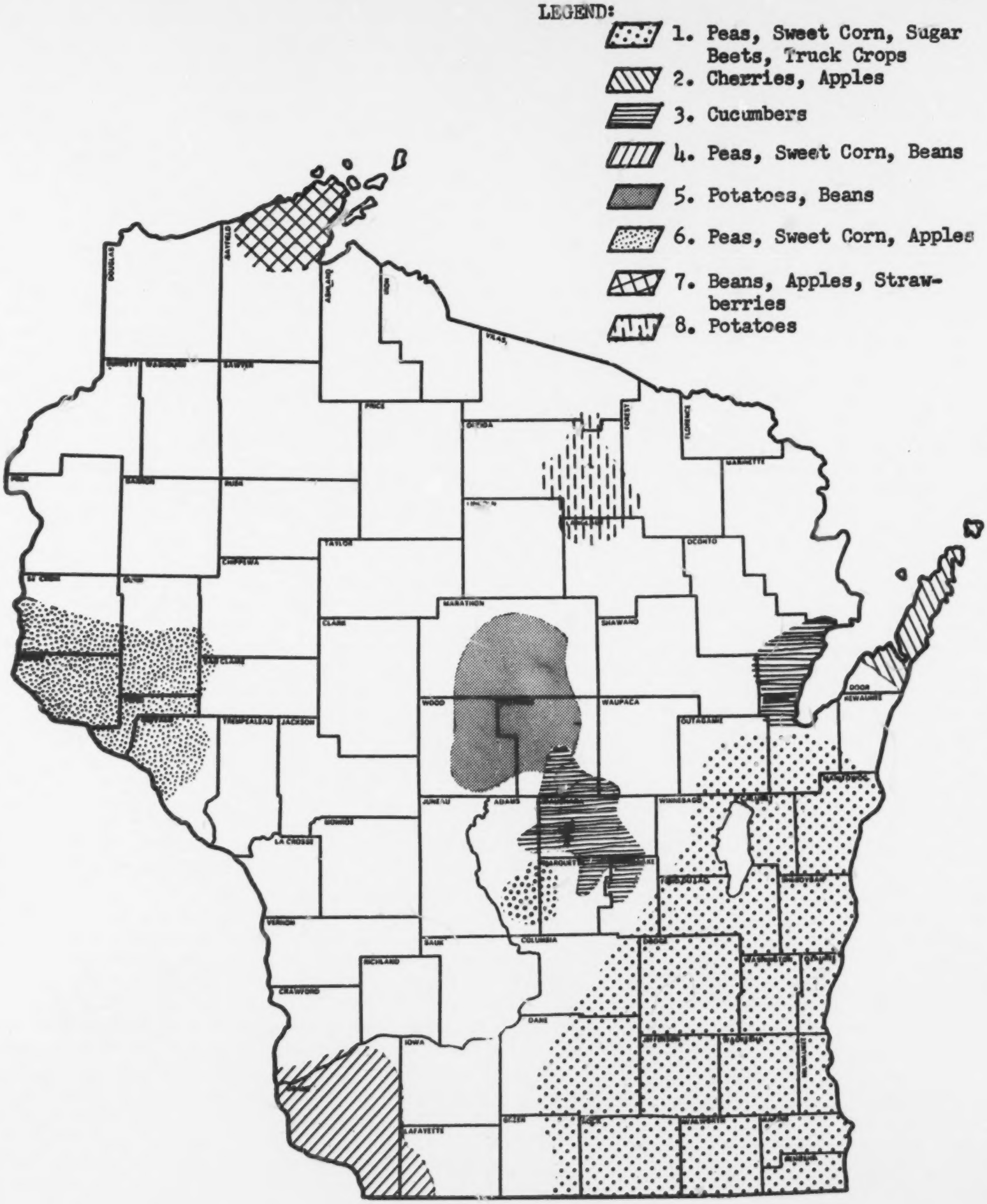

Figure 2

WISCONSIN CROPS AND LOCATIONS REQUIRING OUT-OF-STATE LABOR

to the employment of men to pitch pea vines at viner stations and of women to work in the pea canneries. Similarly, men snap corn in the fields, and women work in corn canneries. But no children are usually employed. It is to be noted that the pea and corn canneries attract most of their workers from within the state.

Time of Arrival of Migrant Children

The temporal pattern of the movement of agricultural migrant children is shown by the total number of children entering Wisconsin each month from other states. From the tabulation of data in Table 1 or 2, migrants begin to trickle into the state around April and the number of newcomers more than doubles with each succeeding month until the crescendo is reached in July. The number of new arrivals decreases sharply for August with a record of no new arrivals for September (Table 1). The time span of movement into Wisconsin is from the latter part of March until August, with the greatest movement in July. These data do not show the accumulative totals in each of the areas as a result of prior seasonal migration into that area.[15]

The timing of the arrival of migrants and their children is illustrated with reference to the timing of crop activities in Wisconsin. The slow trickle of migrants in March, April, and May is related to the labor requirements for the planting and weeding of vegetables (muck farming). They usually remain in the crop areas, such as Montello, until September or early October. Some of the migrants work in the thinning and blocking of sugar beets between May and the middle of July. Peas, which are usually harvested between the last of June and the middle of July, attract a share of the total number of migrants. The cucumber harvest starts around the middle of July and ends around the middle of September. The cherry harvest draws a large number of migrants and their children from other states and from within Wisconsin between July 15 and August 15. Finally, the sweet corn harvest employs a number of migrants during mid-August to the last days of September.

Consult Table 6 for the estimated time schedule of crops in Wisconsin requiring migrant labor.

In Appendix D is a list of counties in Wisconsin which are estimated by the United States Department of Labor to have 100 or more domestic agricultural migrants at the peak of a normal crop season. Providing for a rough estimate of dependents, Appendix D also lists the date of peak density and the estimated span of the crop season. This information can be used to supplement the data provided in Tables 1 and 5. It will also provide a rough estimate of the migrants' duration of stay, but this is likely to be affected by weather conditions which may cause an early crop or a delay in the maturity of crops.

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[15] "The bulk of the migratory workers were employed during July when they made up 67 per cent of the seasonal agricultural work force in the State." (Fact Sheet--Migratory Workers in Wisconsin, 1961, Wisconsin State Employment Service, Madison, 1961). Data from another source which estimates the cumulative totals of domestic migrants and their dependents in counties are shown in Appendix D.

Table 2

EXPECTED INFLOW OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE INTO WISCONSIN, BY AREA OF DESTINATIONS GROUPED BY COUNTIES AND MONTH OF ARRIVAL: 1961

COUNTY AND AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Barron	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown	227(33)*	-	-	-	-	174(9)	53(20)	-(4)
Green Bay	227(33)	-	-	-	-	174(9)	53(20)	-(4)
Calumet	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Chilton	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Hilbert	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbia	64(37)	-	-	7	37	20(7)	-(30)	-
Cambria	18	-	-	-	14	4	-	-
Columbus	1(37)	-	-	-	1	-(7)	-(30)	-
Fall River	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Portage	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Randolph	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Dane	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Deerfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dodge	70(3)	-	6	23	41	-	-(3)	-
Clyman	46	-	6	-	40	-	-	-
Iron Ridge	23	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Lomira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayville	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Theresa	-(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-(3)	-

Table 2 (Continued)

COUNTY AND AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Door	1557(180)	-	-	-	40	1389(117)	128(60)	-(3)
Bailey's Harbor	22	-	-	-	7	15	-	-
Egg Harbor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ellison Bay	46	-	-	-	14	32	-	-
Fish Creek	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
Gillrock	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Sister Bay	38(30)	-	-	-	16	22(19)	-(11)	-
Starchen Berry	-(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-(35)	-
Sturgeon Bay	1418(112)	-	-	-	3	1287(98)	128(14)	-
Wash. Island	-(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(3)
Institute	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Dunn	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Menomonie	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Fond du Lac	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Oakfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malone	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Green Lake	78(2)	-	6	48	-	17	7(2)	-
Berlin	54	-	6	48	-	-	-	-
Markesan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Princeton	24(2)	-	-	-	-	17	7(2)	-
Jefferson	72	-	37	7	-	28	-	-
Ft. Atkinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Mills	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
Palmyra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Watertown	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-

Table 2 (Continued)

COUNTY AND AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Kenosha	30(21)	-	-	23	7	-	-(21)	-
Kenosha	30(21)	-	-	23	7	-	-(21)	-
Kewaunee	105	-	-	7	61	37	-	-
Kewaunee 2/	105	-	-	7	61	37	-	-
Langlade	10(73)	-	-	-	-	-	10(27)	-(46)
Antigo	10(72)	-	-	-	-	-	10(26)	-(46)
Neva	-(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)	-
Manitowoc	35(12)	-	-	12	23	-	-(12)	-
Cleveland	31(12)	-	-	12	19	-	-(12)	-
Manitowoc 3/	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Valders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sauk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baraboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheboygan	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Random Lake	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Vilas	-(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-(16)	-
Eagle River	-(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-(16)	-
Walworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	48(4)	-	-	-	44	4	-	-(4)
Hartford	48(4)	-	-	-	44	4	-	-(4)
Waupaca	63(3)	-	-	-	-	47	16(3)	-
Big Falls	15	-	-	-	-	2	13	-
Waupaca	45	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Manawa	3(3)	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	-

Table 2 (Continued)

COUNTY AND AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Waushara	1570(48)	-	-	-	46	1224	300(41)	-(7)
Coloma	27	-	-	-	-	19	8	-
Hancock	71	-	-	-	5	63	3	-
Plainfield	46	-	-	-	-	34	12	-
Poy Sippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Granite	213	-	-	-	-	168	45	-
Wautoma	1161(48)	-	-	-	41	900	220(41)	-(7)
Wild Rose	52	-	-	-	-	40	12	-
Winnebago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winneconne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marquette	270	-	49	51	36	125	9	-
Endeavor	47	-	23	11	-	13	-	-
Montello	108	-	26	40	27	15	-	-
Neshkoro	89	-	-	-	9	78	2	-
Westfield	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Harrisville	23	-	-	-	-	19	4	-
Milwaukee	-(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-(9)	-
Milwaukee	-(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-(9)	-
Monroe	48	-	-	-	-	23	25	-
Sparta	48	-	-	-	-	23	25	-
Oconto	297(4)	-	-	-	-	216	81(4)	-
Abrams	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Lena	31(4)	-	-	-	-	18	13(4)	-
Krakow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oconto	259	-	-	-	-	198	61	-
Outagamie	54(4)	-	-	17	23	14	-	-(4)
Bear Creek	-(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(4)
Black Creek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freedom	34	-	-	11	23	-	-	-
Shiocton	20	-	-	6	-	14	-	-

Table 2 (Continued)

COUNTY AND AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
		March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Ozaukee	105	-	1	6	62	14	22	-
Belgium	105	-	1	6	62	14	22	-
Portage	60	-	-	-	-	45	15	-
Almond	32	-	-	-	-	22	10	-
Bancroft	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Stevens Point	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Arnott	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Racine	35	4	14	13	-	-	4	-
Racine	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Union Grove	27	4	14	5	-	-	4	-
Kansasville	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Undesignated	252(44)	-	-	-	48	170	34(33)	-(11)
Crystal	-(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(8)
Hilbourn	48	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
Cherries	37	-	-	-	-	29	8	-
Pickles	119(36)	-	-	-	-	109	10(33)	-(3)
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Var. Employers	48	-	-	-	-	32	16	-
TOTAL	5077(493)	4	125	217	480	3547(133)	704(281)	-(79)
PERCENT	100.0	.1	2.5	4.3	9.5	69.9	13.9	-

Source: Table 1 reorganized by county in which areas of destinations are located.

* The numbers in parenthesis (1) indicates that that number of children moved into that area and month after leaving another area in Wisconsin

1/ We have elected to retain some areas of destination with zero (0) children expected this year, but which on last year's list had migrant children arriving. In addition, we retain this arrangement for future comparisons and also from our knowledge that those areas do receive migrant workers and their children.
2/ Employer's address. Most of these children were located within the environs of Manitowoc.
3/ See 2 above.

Inflow of Migrant Children Based on ES 369's Received from Texas

Our strategy in obtaining data for predicting the movement of children of migratory workers into Wisconsin has been based solely on information forwarded to us from the Texas Employment Agency through the Wisconsin State Employment Service. Thus in Thomas's report, the analysis was limited to the ES 369's and children-in-crew forms received from Texas. At this stage we foresee no immediate change in this procedure, but rather our task will be to encourage crew leaders to supply the information requested of them before leaving Texas. The steps taken to encourage this cooperation will be discussed in a forthcoming report when we shall be in a position to assess the effects of our actions.

While the intent of this report is held to be carried out in the presentation of the data on the distribution of migrant children based on ES 369's received from all states, it was felt that there is some value in reporting the data received only from the Texas ES 369's and the accompanying children-in-crew forms. In the interim prior to the approval of the present phase of the project by the United States Office of Education, we made arrangements to have continued the sending of information from the Texas and the Wisconsin Employment Services. We had planned to replicate Thomas's prediction study, but the financial support of the project became effective July 1, 1961. Planning and implementing the prediction study require many months of preparation prior to the influx of seasonal agricultural migrants. Since the project was approved in the middle of the migration cycle, many of the necessary preparations--in the absence of a research staff--could not be made in ample time to ensure execution of the prediction study in the field during the peak months of migration in 1961. Hopefully, the prediction study will be replicated, under more rigorous controls, during the year. It will involve actual field verification of the arrival of a sample of specific migrant children in specific locations in Wisconsin.

We are presenting in Table 3 the expected inflow of seasonal agricultural migrant children under sixteen years of age based on ES 369's send to the Wisconsin Migrant Educational Research Project from the Texas Employment Commission via the Wisconsin State Employment Service, as arranged. Table 4 provides a similar tabulation of the number of children of school age listed on the accompanying ES 369's received from Texas. Table 3 shows an increased population coverage of the number of children in 1961 (2,478) as compared to 1960 (1,528). The data reveal a similar temporal and spatial pattern as already discussed. Significantly, Table 3 shows a noticeably greater influx of children during the months of April and July in 1961 than in similar months of 1960. In addition, their areas of destination were connected with muck farming around Endeavor, Montello, Lake Mills, and Union Grove. These are areas in which migrant workers and their children are known to arrive early in the year and stay until early fall.

Expected Inflow of Seasonal Agricultural Migrant Children on Children-In-Crew Forms Accompanying ES 369's from Texas

Table 4 was compiled from a tally of children of school ages listed on the children-in-crew forms accompanying some of the ES 369's sent directly from Texas, as prearranged. Although the project was not in actual operation at that time, we requested the Texas Employment Service to continue the sending of school information. In view of the anticipated approval of this phase of the project, it would be much better to request crew leaders to continue sending information than to have

Table 3

EXPECTED INFLOW OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE INTO WISCONSIN,
BY AREA OF DESTINATION AND MONTH OF ARRIVAL
DERIVED FROM E. S. 369's RECEIVED FROM TEXAS: 1961

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL 1960[1]/	TOTAL 1961	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
			March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Abrams	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Almond	5	24	-	-	-	-	19	5	-
Antigo	-	-(51)*	-	-	-	-	-	-(26)	-(25)
Arnott	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Bailey's Harbor	-(19)	22	-	-	-	7	15	-	-
Bancroft	-	17	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Belgium	43	104	-	-	6	62	14	22	-
Berlin	31(13)	54	-	6	48	-	-	-	-
Cambria	46	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
Cambridge	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carruthersville	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilton	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleveland	11	12(12)	-	-	12	-	-	-(12)	-
Clyman	33	44	-	6	-	38	-	-	-
Coloma	5	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Columbus	9	1(37)	-	-	-	1	-(7)	-(30)	-
Crystal	-	-(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(8)
Ellison Bay	21	23	-	-	-	14	9	-	-
Endeavor	12	47	-	23	11	-	13	-	-
Fall River	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Fish Creek	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Ft. Atkinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freedom	5	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Gillrock	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Green Bay	102	125(5)	-	-	-	-	122	3(1)	-(4)

Table 3 (Continued)

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL 1960[1]/	TOTAL 1961	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
			March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Hancock	-	54	-	-	-	5	46	3	-
Hartford	77	44	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Hilbert	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hillbourn	-	48	-	-	-	48	-	-	-
Institute	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Iron Ridge	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansasville	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Kenosha	44	16(21)	-	-	16	-	-	-(21)	-
Kewaunee 2/	-	100	-	-	7	61	32	-	-
Lake Mills	23	37	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
Lena	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Lima	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lomira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malone	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Manawa	-	3(3)	-	-	-	-	-	3(3)	-
Manitowoc 3/	14	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Markesan	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayville	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Menomonie	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee	9	-(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-(9)	-
Montello	72	97	-	26	40	24	7	-	-
Neshkoro	31	86	-	-	-	8	76	2	-
Neva	-	-(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)	-
Oakfield	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oconto	11(18)	69	-	-	-	-	38	31	-
Palmyra	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plainfield	-	41	-	-	-	-	34	7	-
Portage	23	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Princeton	1	7(2)	-	-	-	-	-	7(2)	-

Table 3 (Continued)

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL 1960 1/	TOTAL 1961	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
			March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Racine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph	7	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Random Lake	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Granite	85	85	-	-	-	-	81	4	-
Rice Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiocton	10	20	-	-	6	-	14	-	-
Sister Bay	24(18)	20(12)	-	-	-	-	20(12)	-	-
Sparta	-	17	-	-	-	-	12	5	-
Starchen Berry	-	-(35)	-	-	-	-	-	-(35)	-
Stevens Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturgeon Bay	417(47)	621(100)	-	-	-	3	615(98)	3(2)	-
Theresa	-	-(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-(3)	-
Union Grove	27	23	4	14	5	-	-	-	-
Wash. Island	-	-(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(3)
Waterloo	-	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
Watertown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wautoma	199(31)	392(32)	-	-	-	41	325	26(32)	-
Whitewater	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wild Rose	4	29	-	-	-	-	22	7	-
Winneconne	19(19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherries	19	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Pickles	12	-(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-(13)	-
Various Employers	19(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (1961)	-	2,478(347)	4	124	162	426	1,622(117)	140(190)	-(40)
Percent	-	100.0							
TOTAL (1960)	1,528(178)	-	3	61	139	430(14)	847(88)	48(76)	-
Percent	100.0	-	.2	4.0	9.1	28.1	55.4	3.1	-

Source: Tabulation of total number of children under 16 years of age entered for item 5 (count of individuals) on E.S. 369's (Migratory Labor Employment Record) received from the Texas Employment Commission which identified work groups destined for Wisconsin. Expected month of arrival was taken from item 10 on E.S. 369's.

*The numbers in parenthesis ( ) indicate that that number of children moved into that area and month after leaving another area in Wisconsin.

1/ The 1961 figures compare to those in Table 1 of Thomas' op. cit., pp. 4-5.
2/ Employer's address. Most of these children were located within the environs of Manitowoc.
3/ See 2 above.

them stop and then start again. We felt that there was some value in having them build up a habit of providing this kind of information, especially when the data could be used for useful purposes other than predicting the arrival of migrant children in Wisconsin. Also we assume that the reporting of this type of information will improve with repetition and as more crew leaders become familiar with our research goals and their implications for the education of their children.

Children, as defined for our purposes on the children-in-crew forms, include generally those persons listed on the forms under sixteen years of age, but not under six years of age and not in school.

A total of 868 children of school age was listed on the children-in-crew forms. The children-in-crew forms were distributed to the Texas Employment Service and crew leaders were asked to fill out the forms by listing the names, ages, sex, name of school, and school location for each child under sixteen years of age traveling with their crews. The request for this action was made at the time that the ES 369's were processed. The completed children-in-crew forms were attached to the ES 369's that were forwarded to the Wisconsin State Employment Service and then to the project. We received no reports from Texas in 1961 that crew leaders failed to respond to our request for reasons reported in Thomas's study.[16] However, all crew leaders did not fill out the forms.

The spatial and the temporal patterns of the movement of migrant children hold for these data as was described in the preceding sections. The expected month of arrival and the area of destination were taken from the ES 369's to which the children-in-crew forms were attached.

The main differences between Tables 1 and 3 is that Table 1 includes the children under sixteen reported on ES 369's received from all states, whereas Table 3 includes only the children under sixteen reported on ES 369's received directly from Texas. Data from the accompanying children-in-crew forms on some of the ES 369's received from Texas are tabulated in Table 4. Table 4 excludes those children under six years of age and not in school and those persons who are sixteen years of age and over.

Table 4

EXPECTED INFLOW OF CHILDREN[1] ON CHILDREN-IN-CREW FORMS INTO WISCONSIN, BY AREA OF DESTINATION AND MONTH OF ARRIVAL: 1961

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL 1960[2]	TOTAL 1961	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
			March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Almond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigo	-	-(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(3)
Bailey's Harbor	-	14	-	-	-	3	11	-	-
Belgium	36	54	-	-	6	34	3	11	-
Berlin	31	44	-	3	41	-	-	-	-
Cambria	22	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cambridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carruthersville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilton	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleveland	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clyman	16	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Coloma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus	9	1(14)	-	-	-	1	-(3)	-(11)	-
Crystal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ellison Bay	2	16	-	12	-	-	4	-	-
Endeavor	13	19	-	-	10	-	9	-	-
Fort Atkinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall River	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Freedom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gillrock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Green Bay	47	31	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Hancock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartford	27	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Hilbert	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hillbourn	-	37	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
Jefferson	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenosha	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kewaunee 3/	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Lake Mills	14	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Lena	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL 1960 2/	TOTAL 1961	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
			March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Lomira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lima	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manitowoc 4/	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Mayville	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Menomonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markesan	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Milwaukee	7	-(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-(9)	-
Montello	53	70	-	10	36	24	-	-	-
Neshkoro	8	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Neva	-	-(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)	-
Oakfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oconto	20	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Palmyra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plainfield	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Portage	-	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Princeton	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph	4	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Random Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Granite	15	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Rice Lake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shiocton	6	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Stevens Point	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sister Bay	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Starchen Berry	-	-(25)	-	-	-	-	-	-(25)	-
Sparta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sturgeon Bay	157	265	-	-	-	-	265	-	-
Union Grove	23	11	3	8	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wautoma	105	121	-	-	-	-	121	-	-

Table 4 (Continued)

AREA OF DESTINATION	TOTAL 1960 2/	TOTAL 1961	EXPECTED MONTH OF ARRIVAL						
			March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Washington Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watertown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whitewater	12	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Wild Rose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winneconne	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherries	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles	-	-(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-(12)	-
Various Employers	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (1961)	-	868(64)	3	56	98	212	488(3)	11(58)	-(3)
Percent	-	100.0							
TOTAL (1960)	743 5/	-	9	46	60	227	356	30	-
Percent	100.0	-	1.2	6.2	8.1	30.1	47.9	4.0	-

Source: Tally of children's names listed on children-in-crew forms attached to E.S. 369's sent from the Texas Employment Service to the project through the Wisconsin Employment Service. Destination and expected month of arrival were taken from item 10 of the accompanying E.S. 369.

1/ Children, as defined, include those persons listed on the children-in-crew form under 16 years of age, but not those under 6 years of age and not in school.
2/ Taken from Table 2 of Thomas' report which corresponds with these data.
3/ Employer's address. Most of these children were located in the environs of Manitowoc.
4/ See 3 above.
5/ Includes fifteen (15) children for whom expected month of arrival was unknown. Also the 1960 total figure includes thirty-four (34) children listed on the children-in-crew form as 16 and 17 years of age.

V

FACTORS AFFECTING DISTRIBUTIONAL AND TEMPORAL PATTERNS OF THE MOVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MIGRATORY WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN IN WISCONSIN

To describe patterns of the distribution and of the arrival time of migrant children in Wisconsin is to say nothing about the underlying factors which make for the patterns. To what extent can the patterns described for one year or period be useful for educational planning for the next year and the immediate future? How reasonable a judgment can be made concerning the future arrival of migrant children? What are the possibilities of investing resources in developing migrant educational programs in the State only to find out that their numbers are drastically reduced; demand for the labor of their parents is no longer required? At what points can we expect migrant children to arrive later or earlier in a locality? It is in an attempt to answer some of these questions that we consider some of the factors affecting the geographical distributional and temporal patterns of the movement of children of seasonal agricultural migrant workers in Wisconsin.

Labor Demand and Labor Supply

One of the principal factors affecting the influx of migrant workers and their children in Wisconsin is that commercial farming and the vegetable and fruit processing industries in Wisconsin demand a considerable amount of labor at critical times for short duration. We foresee no drastic changes in the level of demand for this type of farm laborers in the immediate future, providing (1) a continuing demand for the types of crops produced in the State, (2) the maintenance of a relative stable combination of the factors of production (i.e., labor, capital, land, and technology), and (3) costs and revenues are such that employers will continue to have incentives to produce crops for commercial purposes.

Labor requirements may be filled from sources within the State or from other states. In most areas of the State, this labor requirement cannot be met from local and intrastate sources, and it therefore becomes necessary to recruit workers from out-of-state sources where there is a supply of workers willing to leave their homes for short-term farm work.

In Wisconsin many residents are unwilling to work for the wages offered as agricultural laborers, find the so-called "stoop" labor unattractive, and prefer steady jobs to intermittent work and stretches of unemployment. Seasonal agricultural work is less preferable to residents of the State, especially when work of a more permanent nature which affords a higher level of living can be found in their localities or in other localities through migration. Considering the general level of economic prosperity, the level of employment of resident workers, and the relatively higher wages and stability offered to them in other jobs, we anticipate no marked increase in the employment of resident workers to meet seasonal agricultural labor requirements in Wisconsin.

On the other hand, Texas is the home of a large population of people who are unable to find employment, who have very low or no wages, who have experience as farm workers, and who have shown a willingness to leave their homes for employment in agricultural activities. We can continue to expect Texas to be the major supply state of migrant farm workers in this section of the nation.

Crops Requiring Out-of-State Workers

Not all crops produced for the market require an extra amount of labor at the harvest time. A number of crops produced on large scale in Wisconsin require no additional amounts of labor which cannot be supplied from local sources. In the main, they are crops which have become partially or completely mechanized in all phases of the crop activity, and therefore the labor needs for these crops have been drastically reduced. Among such crops are sweet corn, snap beans, and peas.

Adequate substitutes for human labor have not been found for a number of crops. Among such crops are cucumbers, vegetables related to muck farming, and cherries. It may be a matter of time before machines are invented to pick cucumbers of a certain maturity from their vines. On the other hand, geneticists may develop a plant which yields fruits that can be picked by a specially developed machine. These are all possibilities, but we foresee no immediate development, perfections, and applications to the crops using considerable labor at this time in Wisconsin. Furthermore, the education of children of migratory workers can await no technological development and application which dictates their moving from the fields or the cessation of their parents following the crops across the land.

A statistical representation of the crops requiring large numbers of seasonal agricultural laborers is shown in Table 5.

Table 5

UTILIZATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS IN MAJOR CROP ACTIVITIES IN WISCONSIN: 1961

CROP ACTIVITY	INITIAL JOB IN WIS.	SECOND JOB IN WIS.	THIRD JOB IN WIS.	TOTAL JOBS FILLED
	12,686	1,466	258	14,410
Cherry--Harvest	4,688	488	2	5,178
Cucumber--Harvest	4,889	442	33	5,364
Peas--Harvest	952	16	-	968
Sugar Beets--Thin & Block	611	-	-	611
Sweet Corn--Harvest	106	366	137	579
Other Canning Crops[1] Harvest	671	73	81	825
Vegetables--Plant,[2] Weed & Harvest	769	111	5	885

[1]Includes cabbage, lima beans, snap beans, and red beets.

[2]Includes cabbage, celery, lettuce, mint, onions, potatoes, and fresh market vegetables.

Source: Wisconsin State Employment Service, Migratory Workers in Wisconsin Agriculture 1961 (Madison, 1962).

Although these statistics are for the number of laborers in 1961, they represent the relative magnitude of the demand for out-of-state labor.

It is to be noted that some crops are best suited for adult men--those demanding heavy labor, such as shoveling vines at pea vineries or heavy work in the corn harvest. Hence, we expect to find few children among crews composed mainly of adult workers (men) working at pea vineries. On the other hand, cherries, cucumbers, and vegetable work are adaptable to the employment of family groups.

Noteworthy is the fact that a number of men and women members of family-type crews are employed in canning factories during the harvest seasons. These workers are located in easily identified camps and their children are available for educational purposes since they are not normally employed. These crews can be identified from the ES 369's, and crews with children can be identified so that any school officials wanting to know the expected number of children in their areas can be supplied in a more detailed fashion than is presented in this report.

Since the distribution of migrant workers and their children is associated with the distribution of the acreage of crops, we have been able to secure from the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture the distribution of selected crops in Wisconsin. These are shown in Appendix C. The two main crops in which the majority of workers are employed are cherries and cucumbers. The distribution of cherries shows their concentration in Door County. This concentration coincides with the high concentration of children under sixteen years of age in Door County (Table 2). Two major areas producing cucumbers are shown: (1) Waushara and adjacent counties and (2) the southeastern portion of Oconto County. Again, this is consistent with the information in Tables 1 and 2. A combination of Table 2 and Appendix C of selected crop acreages will enable us to visually discern the spread of the children in certain areas. For example, Table 2 shows that 259 children were expected to be in Oconto. Oconto happens to be the location of the employers of the workers as identified on the ES 369's. But we mentioned earlier that many of the employers allocate workers to the growers. By consulting the maps, we can ascertain how widely distributed the children are over an area.

By having a knowledge of the labor requirement in the crop activities employing out-of-state workers with children and of the distribution of these crops, we are in a good position to anticipate changes in the number of children, their distribution, and the expected time of their arrival. Let us assume that cucumbers were no longer produced in Wisconsin and no other crop was substituted for them. We could then expect a drastic reduction in the number of migrant children in Waushara and the fringes of adjacent counties and in Oconto County.

Time Schedule of Crops

Arrival time of migrant workers and their children is associated with the time schedule of the types of crops in which migrant workers are employed. Occasionally climatic conditions are of such nature to postpone or speed up the maturity of crops. The crop schedule for one year may be one or several weeks different from that of another year. But patterns which may be considered as normal have been observed for each type of crop. The time schedule of crops using seasonal out-of-state workers is shown in Table 6. In Appendix D is shown the normal crop span for each county in Wisconsin estimated to have 100 or more domestic migrant workers. We believe these two guides to be more suitable for timing the arrival and departure of children of migrant workers than the actual crop schedule for a single year.

Table 6

TIME OF HARVEST AND AREAS OF SELECTED CROPS IN WISCONSIN

AREA[1]	CROP	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.
1	Peas		XXXXXXXXX					
	Sweet corn				XXXXXXXXXX			
	Beets	0000000000000000				XXXXXXXXXXXXX		
	Onions	XXXXXXXXXXXX

We also call attention to the scheduling of work groups into other states before coming to Wisconsin. The crews are scheduled to work in a series of places before coming to Wisconsin, and some of the factors discussed above in other states may affect the arrival of migrants into Wisconsin. We know that many of the workers who come to Wisconsin to work in the cucumber harvest came previously from the sugar beet fields of Minnesota. Therefore, weather and crop conditions in Minnesota may affect the movement of the work groups into Wisconsin at their expected time.

VI

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

1. Lack of knowledge of the location, arrival time, and duration of stay of agricultural migrant children, which is necessary for making overall educational and logistical assessments as components of planning a sound educational program, no longer need to obstruct officials and educators who are intent on moving ahead with educational programs for migrant children. Although somewhat imperfect at present, this technique has the possibility for accurately predicting time arrival, location, and duration of stay of seasonal agricultural migrant children. Part of an official machinery already exists to aid in answering questions concerning the number, locations, and arrival and departure time of migrant children in a state. The State Employment Services, which participate in the Federal Annual Worker Plan, are very likely to cooperate with other official agencies, such as the State Department of Public Instruction, in supplying information to help correct or eliminate the lack of educational opportunities that has for so long been associated with agricultural migratory life. We might add that such co-operation is predicated on the assumption that responsible officials and citizens want to correct the numerous educational and health problems so prevalent among the children of seasonal agricultural workers.

2. Whereas Thomas's study has shown the possibility of an educational program for children of migrant workers based on an accurate predictable enroll-ment of specific children for specific periods at specific locations in Wisconsin, this report is intended to supplement the prediction study by providing a more comprehensive coverage of the population of migrant children in Wisconsin, their distribution, and arrival associated with their movements. The prediction tech-nique can be incorporated to give an added measure of accuracy in predicting the enrollment and developing educational programs geared to the needs of specific individuals.

3. A total of 5,077 children under sixteen years of age of seasonal agri-cultural migrant workers were expected to move into Wisconsin in 1961. This figure represents the total number of children entered on the Migrant Labor Em-ployment Records (ES 369's) of crew leaders and/or family heads participating in the Federal Annual Worker Plan. According to an official of the Wisconsin State Employment Service, approximately 75 per cent of the migrant workers who came into the State are prescheduled for work under the Annual Worker Plan. The remainder of these are "free wheelers". Hence, as a conservative estimate, we judge the 5,077 children under sixteen years of age to be minimum coverage of 75 per cent of the migrant children under sixteen years of age in Wisconsin.

4. The vast majority of the migrant children in Wisconsin are Spanish-speaking and originated or came directly from the southern tip of Texas. A sig-nificant characteristic of migrants coming to Wisconsin, especially for an educa-tional program, is that much of the movement involves single family groups or two or more family groups moving together. Hence, it is this particular type of work group which accounts for a large proportion of children accompanying the work group.

5. While the distribution of migrant children is extensive, the impact area of migrant children in the state is regional and local. The majority of the children of seasonal migrant workers come into the state in connection with their parents' work in the cucumber and cherry harvests. Cherries produced commercially are concentrated in Door County. The two major producing areas of cucumbers are (1) Waushara and fringes of adjacent counties and (2) the southeastern portion of

Oconto County. In addition to the concentration of migrant children in the cherry and cucumber producing areas, a substantial number of children, in small clusters, are scattered in the vegetable and muck farming areas of the state. They are scattered in locations in the southeastern portion of the state. While migrant children are fewer in the vegetable producing areas than in the cherry and cucumber producing areas, they are in the state a much longer period of time. There were at least thirty-seven localities in Wisconsin that received twenty-five (25) or more migrant children in 1961. General areas identified as receiving seventy-five children or more were Antigo (82), Belgium (105), Green Bay (260), Manitowoc-Kewaunee (105), Montello (108), Neshkoro (89), Oconto (259), Red Granite (213), Sturgeon Bay (1,530), and Wautoma (1,209). Some areas within a radius of a few miles may be combined to yield a sizeable number of children sufficient for the establishment of a school. This study identified general areas of destination which are deemed sufficient to alert school officials of an estimate of the number of children in their areas. Although not in this report, we have information on hand which will enable school officials in local areas to pinpoint on local maps the exact locations of migrant children.

6. Even though the data included in this report are dated, we submit that an analysis of the crops using out-of-state workers with accompanying children and their numbers, distributional maps of the crop acreage, a normal time schedule of crops, and an alertness to agricultural developments in the state can be very useful in anticipating the spatial and temporal patterns of the movements of migrant children into Wisconsin in the course of the immediate future.

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APPENDIX

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
ES-369 (WIS. REV. 1/59)

WISCONSIN
MIGRATORY LABOR EMPLOYMENT RECORD

1. NAME OF LEADER AND SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	2. CHECK ONE: ☐ CREW LEADER ☐ FAMILY HEAD ☐ OTHER	3. PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS (STREET OR RFD, CITY, STATE) AND TELEPHONE NUMBER	4. ☐ NEW ☐ REVISED

5. COUNT OF INDIVIDUALS		6. HOUSING REQUIRED	7. TYPE OF CREW (CHECK)	8. TRANSPORTATION	
TOTAL NO. INDIVIDUALS ____	TOTAL NO. WORKERS ____	NO. OF FAMILIES ____	COMPLETE CREW ONLY: YES ☐ NO ☐	SUPERVISES WORKERS: YES ☐ NO ☐	PUBLIC CARRIER USED	NO. TRUCKS FOR HIRE
UNDER 16 ____	MALE ____	NO. OF UNATTACHED MALES ____				
16 AND OVER ____	FEMALE ____	NO. OF UNATTACHED FEMALES ____	TRANSPORTS WORKERS: YES ☐ NO ☐	PAYS WORKERS: YES ☐ NO ☐	NO. OF TRUCKS	NO. CARS NO. BUSES

9. EXPANSION OR EXPLANATION OF ABOVE ITEMS (GIVE ITEM NUMBER):

ENTERED WISCONSIN ON HIGHWAY

10. PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT (SHOW PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE EMPLOYMENT; BEGINNING DATE; ENDING DATE; NAME, COMPLETE ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NO. OF GROWER; AND CROP ACTIVITY).

MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER

11. TYPE OF ACTION REQUIRED:

☐ RESPONSE TO ORDER NO. _____ ☐ INFORMATION ONLY ☐ VALIDATION ☐ REQUEST FOR ACTION ☐ OTHER SERVICES

12. ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION:

13. DISTRIBUTION:	14. WISCONSIN STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE DATE _____ ADDRESS OF DISTRICT OFFICE _____ E.S. REPRESENTATIVE _____

Appendix A

Clearance Order No._____
(For Seasonal Agricultural Workers)

WISCONSIN MIGRANT RESEARCH PROJECT

Form X-59

Project No. 674 SAE 8382

Name of Crew Leader_____ Address_____

Total Number of Individuals Under 16 Years of Age_____
(Todos niños de 16 años de edad o menos)

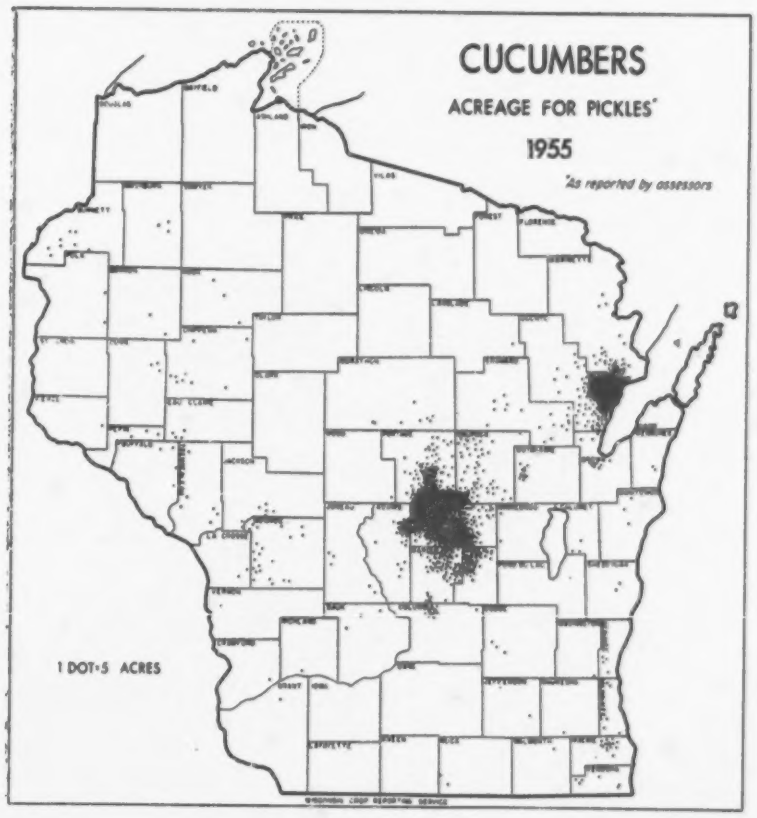
Name (Nombre)	Sex (niño o niña)		Age (Edad)	Name of School Attended (Nombre de escuela)	Name of Town in Which School is Located (Nombre de ciudad)
	M	F			
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					
19.					
20.					

Appendix C

ACREAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED CROPS UTILIZING OUT-OF-STATE WORKERS IN WISCONSIN

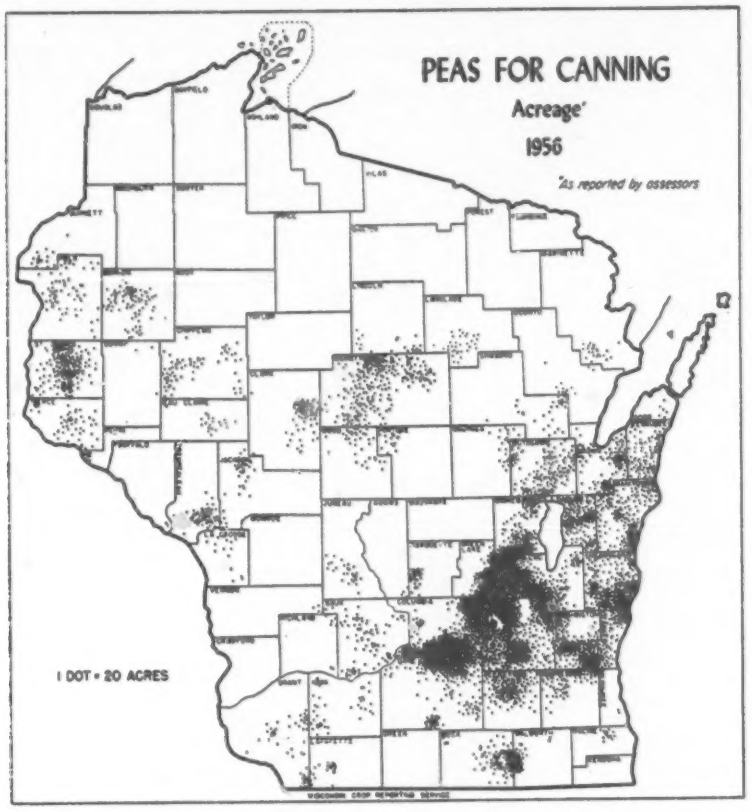
Through the courtesy of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture, we have been granted permission to reproduce maps of the acreage distribution of selected crops using out-of-state seasonal migrant workers in Wisconsin. In using these maps, it is to be borne in mind that the two main crop activities engaging migrant labor are cherries and cucumbers. A map of the distribution of cherry trees is not available but cherry trees are concentrated in Door County, one of the leading sour cherry producing areas of the country. While the acreage of sweet corn and peas is extensive, the pre-harvest and harvest operations have been almost completely mechanized. Consequently, little hand work is needed for the pea and sweet corn crops. The most recent map of sugar beet acreage is based on 1947 data. The acreage has diminished, and it was recently announced that the sole processor of sugar beets in the state was closing its establishment because of insufficient acreage of sugar beets. Hence, we can expect a drastic reduction of sugar beet acreage in 1962 and also of the labor used in that crop activity. We regret that maps of the acreage of vegetables, on which many of the migrant families work, are not available. It is noteworthy that the bean and potato crops have been mechanized and chemicals have been used to control the growth of weeds in some of the vegetable cultivation. Finally, the patterns of crop acreage distributions change, but gradually over the years.

The growing of cucumbers for pickles is concentrated in two areas. Waushara and the fringes of adjacent counties represent one major producing

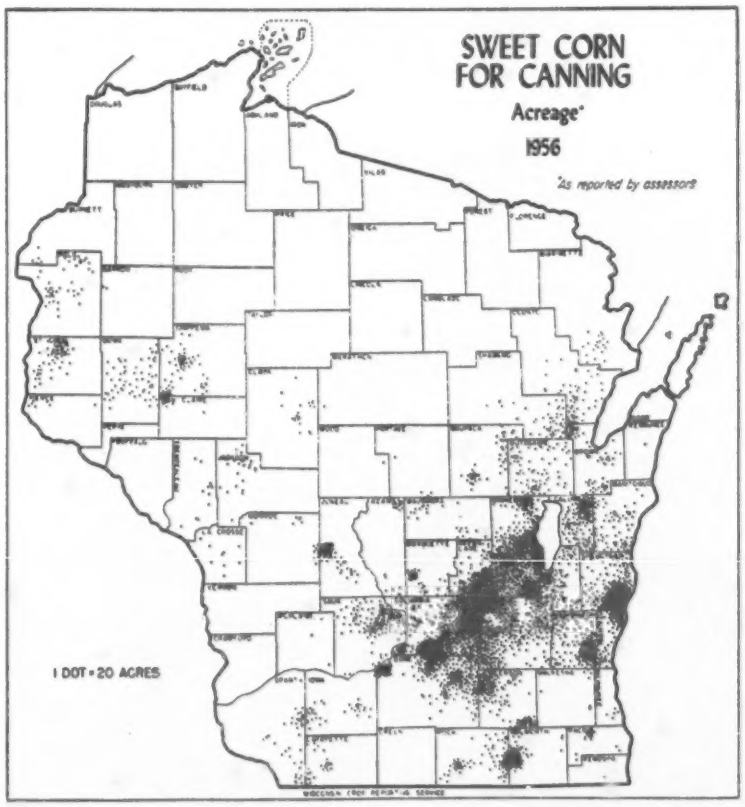


area. Another very important producing area is centered in the southeastern

part of Oconto County. Source: Vere F. Bufton, Vegetables for Commercial Processing, Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture, Special Bulletin Number 71, August 1958, p. 50.



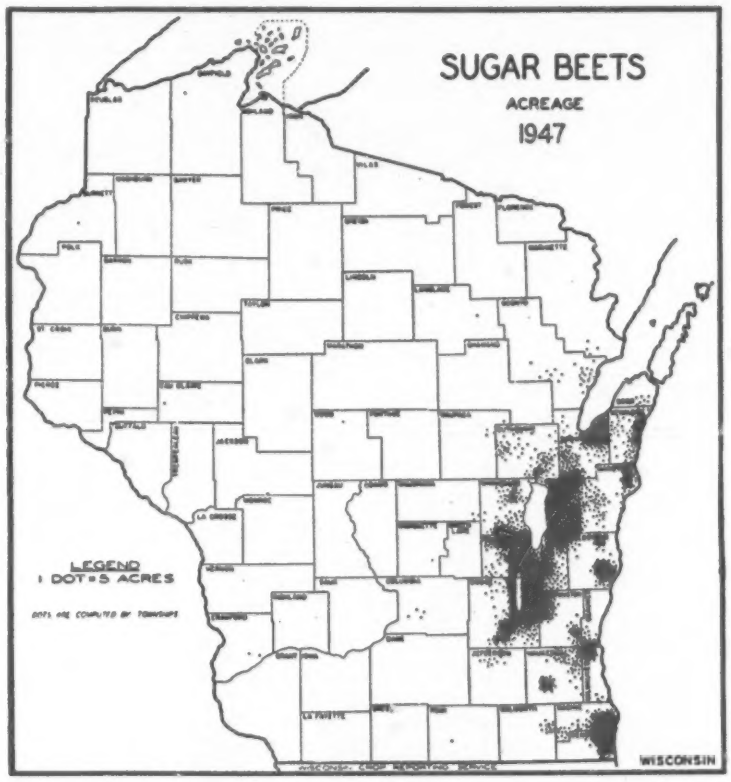
The production of canning peas is heavily concentrated in Dodge, Columbia, Fond du Lac and adjacent counties. Source: Bufton, op. cit.,p. 34.



Sweet corn for canning is second to peas in importance among the

the vegetable crops of Wisconsin. Columbia, Dodge, and Fond du Lac Counties are the three leading counties producing the crop. Source: Bufton, op. cit., p. 38.

The following map of the acreage of sugar beets is based on 1947 data. The sugar beet industry in 1961 was smaller than it was formerly. As shown on the map, the sugar beet acreage was concentrated in the eastern part of



the state mainly in Dodge County and extended north-easterly down the Fox River Valley to Green Bay. The other area was located in Racine and Kenosha Counties. Source: Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture, Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, A Century of Wisconsin Agriculture, 1848-1948, Bulletin Number 290 (Madison, 1948), p. 50.

The sole sugar beet processing plant located at Green Bay was closed at the end of the 1961 season. One of the announced reasons was a lack of sufficient sugar beet acreage planted by farmers. The harvest of sugar beets had been mechanized but the pre-harvest operations such as thinning, weeding, and blocking of the sugar beets were done by hands. For all practical purposes regarding the education of migrant children and unless the sugar beet industry is revived, we can omit the sugar beet crop as one of the crops attracting migrant workers and their children into Wisconsin.

Appendix D

Domestic Agricultural Migrants in Wisconsin--Counties Estimate to Have 100 or More at Peak of a Normal Crop Season (28 Counties)

County	Estimated Workers	Peak Population Persons[1]	Date of Peak	Estimated Span of Crop Season
Adam	100	140	Aug. 15	Aug. 1-Sept. 15
Brown	475	675	June 30	June 1-Sept. 15
Calumet	100	140	July 15	July 1-Oct. 1
Columbia	325	450	June 30	May 15-Oct. 15
Dane	150	200	June 30	May 15-Oct. 15
Door	4,500	6,300	July 25	July 15-Oct. 31
Fond du Lac	450	625	July 10	June 15-July 15
Grant	100	140	June 30	June 15-July 15
Green Lake	150	200	Sept. 15	June 1-Oct. 15
Jefferson	180	250	June 30	May 1-Oct. 15
Kenosha	650	925	Sept. 1	May 1-Oct. 31
Kewaunee	150	200	July 1	May 15-Aug. 30
La Crosse	100	140	Aug. 15	Aug. 1-Aug. 31
Langlade	400	550	Sept. 15	Aug. 31-Oct. 16
Manitowoc	100	140	July 15	July 1-Oct. 1
Marquette	200	275	Sept. 15	May 15-Sept. 30
Oconto	1,200	1,700	Aug. 15	July 15-Sept. 30
Outagamie	200	275	June 15	June 1-Sept. 30
Ozaukee	150	200	July 15	June 25-Sept. 30
Racine	180	250	Sept. 1	May 1-Oct. 31
Rock	80	110	Sept. 1	May 15-Sept. 30
Sauk	100	140	June 30	May 15-Oct. 15
Sheboygan	180	250	July 15	June 15-Sept. 15
Walworth	80	110	Sept. 1	May 15-Sept. 30
Washington	200	275	July 15	June 15-Oct. 31
Waukesha	150	200	July 15	June 15-Oct. 31
Waushara	3,800	5,300	Aug. 15	June 1-Sept. 30
Winnebago	150	200	July 15	June 15-Sept. 30

1/ Includes workers and nonworking dependents who travel with them.

Source: Data given on United States map of domestic agricultural migrants (United States Public Health Service Publication, No. 540, revised, 1960). Also see Table 59 in U. S. Congress (87th, 1st Session, Children in Migrant Families, A Report to the Senate Committee on Appropriations Submitted by U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Administration, Children's Bureau, December, 1960.